

THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN

Office: 101 Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.
HOPKINSVILLE, SEPT. 27, 1891.

Chester Abner Arthur is President of the United States.

Arthur is the twenty-first President of the United States.

We have been authorized to show the Arthur of the first plan on the new President's name.

When is a young man's knee like a four quart bottle? Why when it holds a girl on its knee.

Mr. Arthur is the fourth Vice President who has become President. Presidents Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson were the other three.

One of the first men to congratulate President Arthur was B. F. Hayes, who denounced him as a traitor and turned him out of office less than four years ago.

Somebody sent Guiteau a dead duck by express. It was a gentle hint but the assassin did not get a chance to see the point as the box was not delivered to him.

The first appointment made by President Arthur was to continue Nicholas as acting Secretary of the Navy. Nicholas was the last man appointed by President Garfield.

Arthur, like his three predecessors, is a General. Wonder what the country will do for President when the supply of Generals is exhausted? Will it call some of Kentucky's Colonels to the front?

The season of the year has come when a young man can prance with his girl without walking on the opposite side of the street from the ice cream saloon.

The Saturday Post, published at Owensboro, by Messrs. Grayson & Triplett is a valuable addition to our exchange list. It is a news and spy sheet and deserves success.

President Arthur has issued a proclamation calling the Senate together Oct. 13, in extra session. The election of a President and clerk is conceded to the Democrats. The Republicans will retain control of the committee.

Billings says the saddest sight he ever beheld was an 18 year old boy sitting on a goods box and weeping because his military quarters would take him into the circus as a "chick" under 14 years of age.

Foreman admitted all the inmates of the Folsom Institute for the insane, free of charge, when he showed in Frankfurt the other day. The Legislature was not in session or he would probably have extended the same courtesy to that body.

Zeno Young pays the following tribute to the young bloods of Madisonville.

Getting on a big drunk and making a confounded fool of themselves generally seems to be the highest ambition of the half-dozen young men of this place.

It is said that young ladies in fashionable society who become engaged, have a process by which they fasten themselves for matrimony. Since the advent of cooler weather this process has been fastening at the rate of a pound a week but it must not be understood that he is preparing to run his neck into the matrimonial halter.

Mr. Tolbert M. Riley has retired from the editorial department of the Clarksville Tobacco Leaf and will become editor-in-chief of "The World" on a new morning paper to be issued in Nashville at an early day. Mr. Riley has had five years of editorial experience and has proven himself most ably fitted for the job of journalist. He has our best wishes for success in entering upon his duties as head man of a big daily.

Billings asked his girl, while they were swinging on the gate the other night, why he was "Eggs" star. He expected she would say it was because he was bright, but she didn't. She first asked, "Is it because you are out every night?" "No." "Is it because you are usually high when seen at night?" "No, guess again." "Is it because you sit still late when you are out at night?" At this point Billings concluded that she was poking fun at him and started home and his girl remarked that she was glad he wasn't a fixed star.

Another train robbery has been committed. This time it was on the Iron Mountain road near Hope, Arkansas. Three bandits and an unmasked young man boarded the train at Hope and after proceeding about eight miles drew their revolvers and made the conductor stop the train and then quietly proceeded to rob the passengers of their change. They raised several thousand dollars in this way before going to the express cars. Several passengers bluffed them by telling them they had no money. They searched no one. They took several thousand dollars from the express messenger making in all about \$18,000. They met with no resistance, though the train was well filled with passengers. The robbery occupied about ten minutes, after which they got off the train and quietly walked away after making the engineer start again. Gov. Churchill and the railroad company have offered \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the robbers.

JAMES ABNER GARFIELD.

Born Nov. 19, 1831. Died President of the United States Sept. 19, 1881, aged 49 Years and 10 Months.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The death of President Garfield is the greatest calamity that has befallen the country in many years. He was a man of whom the whole nation was proud. He was one of the youngest men who ever occupied the Presidential chair. Starting in life as a poor boy he had worked his way, step by step, until he had reached the pinnacle of American greatness, only to be cut down in the prime of life, in the midst of his honors, by the bullet of a cowardly assassin. He was at the same time one of the ablest and most scholarly men of the age, while as an orator he had few equals in the world.

A brief biographical sketch, it is not inappropriate in this connection. James A. Garfield was born in the village of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, twelve miles from Cleveland, Nov. 19, 1831. His parents were of New England extraction. His mother's maiden name was Mallou, a niece of Moses Ballou, a Universalist preacher of New Hampshire. James was the youngest of four sons and his father died in 1833 when he was but two years old. From his earliest years, James was obliged to assist in the maintenance of the family. He was a poor boy and seeing that he had a living to make for himself, he began at an early age to learn the trade of carpenter. During this time he attended a night school in the village of Orange, and it was not till after his sixteenth year that he learned to read and write. Not making money fast enough to care for his family, he began to work as a driver of a canal boat on the Ohio canal. At this time he continued at this for a year and a half and having saved a little money, he decided to become a sailor. At this time however he became sick and returned to his mother's, and he was in bed three months and at the end of that time decided to make an effort to secure an education. He managed to raise a little money and with two other young men of Orange he went to Chester and entered an academy. The boys took with them their own cooking utensils and rented an old room where they did their own cooking, being too poor to board. He worked mornings, evenings and Saturdays as a carpenter and proceeded with his studies with vigor during school hours. He learned rapidly and at the end of two sessions he had learned enough to teach a district school. By teaching in the day and working evenings and Saturdays he was able to lay by enough money to pay his way at College. In 1851 he entered Mount Edisfield Institute. In 1854 he concluded that he could pass examination for College. He borrowed the necessary money from a gentleman who took his security against the insurance policy which the young man secured. In the fall of 1854 he entered the Junior class of Williams College. The young farmer and carpenter was treated as an underdog by the polished young men of the College, but regardless of this he kept steadily at work and in 1857 he carried off the highest honor of the graduating class. He was now 25 years old and had a debt of \$450 on his hands. Before going to College he had joined the church known as "Campbellite" or Christian. William College was the school of this denomination and he applied there and was made professor of Latin and Greek in the Institute. Prof. Garfield after the first year was made president of the school. As a part of his official duty he had to deliver a sermon every Sunday. He preached with great force and his fame spread throughout the whole Campbellite settlement. This gave rise to the report that he was once a minister, which he took occasion to deny publicly several times during his life. He continued to study law all this time. In 1857 Mr. Garfield was married to Miss Lucetta Rudolph, the daughter of a farmer, whose acquaintance he had made while she was a pupil in his school. Two years later his political life began. In 1859 he was brought forward by the anti-slavery party of Portage and Summit counties as their candidate for the State Senate and was elected by a large majority. He at once took high rank in the Ohio Legislature as a man of ability and powerful in debate. When the war broke out he sent his resignation to the Senate and offered his services to the government. He was appointed Colonel of the 42nd Ohio regiment. This regiment was sent to Carlisle, Ky., and Col. Garfield was ordered to report to Gen. Buell. That officer assigned him to the 17th Brigade and sent him to drive Humphrey Marshall's command out of the Sandy valley. This was accomplished so successfully that he was made Brigadier General. He shortly afterwards moved with Sherman against Beauregard. He contracted a fever and again while in the South and was sent home on the sick list in August 1862. He returned to the army the next spring and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, Sept. 19, 1863, where he was promoted to the rank of Major General, for bravery. This was his last battle. He was elected to Congress from the Nineteenth District during his absence and resigned his position in the army Dec. 5, 1863. His career from that time was well known. He was re-elected to Congress each succeeding term until January 1880 when he was elected to the Senate to succeed Allen G. Thurman, whose term expired March 4, 1881. He received the

unanimous vote of the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature, an honor never before conferred on any man in the State. In June 1880 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican convention at Chicago, and was elected over Gen. W. S. Hancock, in the November following. He was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1881 and immediately began a policy that had in view the good of the whole country. This course antagonized a portion of the Republican party led by Senator Conkling and Vice President Arthur. Their opposition was carried so far that President Garfield withdrew certain nominations that he had made to conciliate the stalwarts. His first move was accomplished by the best elements of the people of all parties. Conkling and Arthur the New York Senators resigned their seats in the Senate and went to Albany and attempted to have themselves re-elected and vindicated by the New York Legislature. They met with powerful opposition and were finally defeated.

During this struggle President Garfield was assaulted by Chas. J. Guiteau, a stalwart office seeker, who shot him at Washington, July 2, and assassinated by the cowardly separatist. He received a wound in the side which caused his death. All that he could do was to lie in bed for 79 days alternating between life and death and finally died at 10:30 o'clock Monday, Sept. 19, 1881, 49 years from the day he fought his last battle and six months and a half after he was inaugurated President. He was buried at Cleveland, O., Sept. 23, and to his grave mourned by the whole nation. We will only add that one of America's greatest sons has fallen. A soldier, a statesman, an orator and a martyr President, he will live in history as one of the greatest men of modern times. During his illness prayers for his recovery ascended from every pulpit in the land and when he died the whole nation was in mourning. Business was suspended and bowed down with grief a loving and devoted people laid the dead hero to rest.

In appearance, Gen. Garfield was very commanding and impressive. He stood six feet high, and was broad shouldered and strongly built. His head was unusually large, and his forehead remarkably high. He wore light brown hair and beard, and had light blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He usually wore a slouch hat, and always dressed plainly. He was temperate in all things, except brain-work, and was devoted to his wife and children, of whom he had five living, two having died in infancy. The two other boys, Harry and James, are attending school in New Hampshire, while the two younger, Irwin and Abram, live with their parents. His only daughter, Mary, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about twelve. His mother is still living, and formed one of his family.

President Arthur.

Vice-President Chester A. Arthur took the oath of office as President of the United States in the parlor of his residence in New York City, at 3:10 o'clock, a. m., Sept. 20. He formally took the oath in the Capitol at noon, Sept. 22, and read a short inaugural address.

President Arthur was born in Vermont, Oct. 5, 1831, and is consequently 59 years old. He was first brought prominently before the public during the administration of Hayes, when he was dismissed from the Collectorship of the New York Customs house for alleged incompetency and dishonesty. Through the instrumentality of Senator Conkling he was nominated for Vice President last year, in order to carry the Grant wing of the Republican party. Much was said against Mr. Arthur by his political opponents and his conduct since his election to the office of Vice President is open to severe criticism. However, the death of President Garfield brings him into the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States and as such the people should give him a fair trial before they condemn him as unworthy. Whatever may be said of him it is certainly true that Mr. Arthur is a man of more ability than his enemies are willing to admit. He is a man of culture and splendid capacities, and his conduct since the assassination of President Garfield has been such as to merit the commendation of the people. He possesses a kind heart and many of those graces that characterize a polished gentleman. We say this much of Mr. Arthur, while we differ from him widely in politics and believe that he is in some respects a corrupt politician. But it is useless to speak of matters of the past; he is President now and as such should be respected by the people until he is unfit for the position. He comes into the office under embarrassing circumstances. What his policy will be is yet unknown. He has started right by retaining the old Cabinet. Whether this is merely for the time being remains to be seen. If he will, so far as he can, take up the unfinished work of his illustrious predecessor and carry it out, he will at once command the confidence of the people. Unfortunately, even upon his duties regarded with suspicion by four-fifths of the people. Will he respect the memory of Mr. Garfield by retaining his Cabinet and adopting his policy, or will he revolutionize matters and in the future as he has been in the past, "A Stalwart of the Stalwarts?" We hope not. Let him remember the words of the assassin, "I am a Stalwart, and Arthur is President."

STATE NEWS.

Coal is selling at 23 cents delivered at Covington.

The Breckinridge News has come out for Gen. Buell for Governor.

Jack Starn, an old farmer, is being taken to the hospital at Franklin.

The Reporter says the Immigration society at Henderson is booming.

Thos. Poolkner fell from a bridge at Catlettsburg, and was killed.

The survivors of the 23d Kentucky will hold a reunion at Newport Nov. 25.

O. W. Thomas will shortly begin the publication of the Republican at Somerset.

Win. Cornush shot and killed Gen. Moody near Richmond. Both were roughs.

An election will be held Oct. 29, to fill the vacant Judgeship in the First District.

Philip La Crosse was found dead in a culvert at Lexington; cause of death unknown.

Joe Robinson shot and killed Robt. Lucas at Bowling Green Thursday. Robinson surrendered.

E. S. Wright, aged 17, has received the appointment to West Point, from Louisville.

Mr. Arthur has it in his power to reward his friends and take revenge upon his enemies. We trust he will turn his back upon his former bosses, now that he is on top and show the country that he is capable of thinking and acting for himself. His course will be watched with interest. If he aims to make a President for all the people he will meet with encouragement, but if he aims to promote the interests of the stalwart faction he will be distrusted and disliked by the great mass of the people, and he will go out of office to be forgotten and will live in history as a President who became such by criminal circumstances for which he was himself morally responsible to a certain extent.

Guiteau.

The breath had not left the body of Mr. Garfield before the lawyer began to quibble about the legality of trying Guiteau at Washington. He held the fatal shot there it is true but his victim died in New Jersey and the question will be raised as to where he ought to be tried. The doctrine will also attempt to plead insanity, but this will avail nothing. In the discovery of the bullet immediately back of the heart proved that death was inevitable from the first and that the sufferer only lingered by reason of his excellent constitution. This propelling knocked from under them, nothing will be left for Guiteau's attorneys to do except to plead insanity on the part of the assassin. This must not avail. No matter whether he is crazy or not Guiteau must die. The people demand it and but few if any believe the story of his insanity. There was a method in his madness—it was—and he should be punished as his crime deserves. He deserves death and he must die.

One of the tenets of our Republican form of government is that it depends upon no one man, or set of men. One President is killed by an assassin and another steps into his place and the country is not affected by the change anyone that would see President succeeds another in the regular way. One action will succeed another to produce a financial crash and one party could supersede the other and all would move along smoothly and the country would continue to prosper. How different in monarchial governments when a ruler is killed by the commonsense of his subjects and the best under the sun.

The mountain rose is pretty. The garden rose is pretty, but the prettiest rose of all roses, is the heart-rose colored blush that springs to the cheek of a beautiful maiden and radiates her face.—State Sentinel.

The author of the above paragraph still lives, though he is in a critical condition. According to the latest bulletin his pulse is 137; temperature, 99; respiration, 18. He is still able to take nourishment by the mouth and sleeps a little at intervals.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, will be elected President of the Senate. The Republicans will probably concede the organization to the Democrats without a struggle, as they have a clear majority until the New York Senators and Senator Barnhill's successor are sworn in and this cannot be done until the body elects a President and Secretary. The Senate will convene Oct. 10.

Ohio has had three Presidents Harrison, Hayes and Garfield. The first and last died in office and the three only served four years, seven months and fifteen days.

It is rumored by those who profess to know that the whole Cabinet, with probably one or two exceptions, will be changed when Congress meets.

The papers differ as to what Arthur's middle name is. They say it is either Abel, Allan or Abasalom.

The government was without a President from 10:35 o'clock a. m. till 3:45 a. m. just four hours and forty minutes.

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Calloway's management of the Southern News Company's hotel at Montgomery, Ala., Nashville being a member of the company. Calloway will recover.

Chas. Walker, editor of the Fulton Index, recently had his home and contents destroyed by fire.

Ed. Johnson, a ragged negro, was sold in Stanford the other day for \$125. He was started at \$1.00.

Sim Roake, a section hand, was found dead on the railroad track near Shelby City. Later developments proved that he was murdered and placed there.

The Manufacturer, Merchant and Farmer is the name of a new advertising sheet just issued at Paducah by J. B. Gaines & Co. It is a good paper of its kind.

Joe Ballou was killed near May. Sold by Jav. Wright, about a woman Wright's friends say Ballou's brother fired the shot, thinking his brother was Wright.

J. H. Darham, of Ohio county, says the Messenger and Examiner stole his father's horse and attempted to sell it in Owensboro. He was arrested and jailed.

Bert Wing forfeited his bail of \$800 and skipped out from Mahan County. He was sentenced for two years last year, for cutting a man, and got a new trial.

The Messenger and Examiner says E. H. Lilien, of Owensboro, was crazy on the subject of religion and gave away all of his property, leaving his family in a helpless condition. He is now in the asylum here.

Hon. E. J. Bullock, of Columbia, Judge A. R. Boone, of Mayfield, and Hon. Jas. Campbell, of Paducah, are announced as candidates for Circuit Judge in the First District. Several others will likely enter the race.

A. A. Tooley was sentenced to the penitentiary for life in Mahan County for complicity in the murder of Elijah Whitney. Commonwealth's Attorney Garnett, guarantees to hang his accomplice, Bangh, if he is caught.

Thos. Logan and Wm. Rittenbach became engaged in an altercation on a boat near Henderson and the latter shot the former dead. Logan was advancing on Rittenbach with a heavy iron bar raised in an attitude to strike. It was a clear case of killing in self defense, says the Reporter.

The Messenger and Examiner says Jun. Shotwell, youngest son of A. L. Shotwell formerly a merchant prince of Louisville, sailed in Owensboro last week by taking morphine. He was 25 years old. His father is now employed in the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at this place, by the kindness of his old friend Gov. Blackburn.

The Mrs. Garfield fund now amounts to \$359,000.

Jas. Doyle snatched at Rock Island, Ill., by jumping into the river.

\$57,452 has been raised and forwarded to the Michigan fire sufferers.

The Mormons are going to establish a seceding agency at Nashville, Tenn.

It is said that the next Congress will make an effort to pass a new bankruptcy law.

The Nashville American will hereafter send seven papers a week instead of six.

J. A. Cathbert, a member of Congress in 1879, died at Mobile Sept. 24, aged 91.

It is estimated that the costs of the late President's illness will not be less than \$250,000.

The Sheriff of Seelyville county, Indiana, was killed Saturday by a man who had been ordered from the Territory.

At the Republican State Convention in Massachusetts last week, Gov. D. D. Long and the entire State ticket were re-nominated by acclamation.

Julgo Wright, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee, was sent to jail for contempt of court by Judge McLemore, in Nashville, last week.

District Attorney L. L. Lewis and Gen. Peyton Viso fought a duel near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Sept. 20th. Neither was hurt and they parted friends after one shot each.

A grand reunion of ex-soldiers of the late war was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., last week. Federals and Confederates clashed glasses as they did on many a previous day.

Gen. Burnside's old war-horse was shot last week. He had become so infirm and the General had ordered him to be shot whenever it could be done without his knowledge.

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock has been elected President of the Aztec Club for life. He was nominated by Gen. Grant who was elected Vice President. The club is composed of Mexican veterans.

Jane Campbell a negro woman at Dyke's Mill La., beat out the brains of two children with a club, and a mob of blacks and whites seized her and despite her cries for mercy burned her alive at a stake.

Mrs. Boyd caught her husband walking arm-in-arm with Mrs. Hon. Greta Sherwood and horse whipped the latter on the street. Her husband, Col. Boyd, holds a position in the Census Bureau at Washington.

Gen. W. T. Tucker, a prominent Confederate General during the late war was shot down by an unknown assassin while standing in his door at Okaloosa, Miss. Houston Parrish a negro boy 18 years old is strongly suspected.

Ohio has furnished three Presidents—Harrison, Hayes and Garfield—but the combined length of their administrations has been only a little over four years and a half. Harrison died thirty days after his inauguration. Garfield was President six months and fifteen days, while Hayes lasted for his entire term. Perhaps we had better seek for Presidents from other States, as Ohio is in bad luck.

Yonau.

Merchants And Traders PRODUCE EXCHANGE,

20 NORTH COLLEGE STREET, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. INCORPORATED. CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$50,000. DIRECTORS: Hiram McKee, President and Manager. E. G. BIRD, of COLLIER, FRANK & CO. F. MORTON, of F. MORTON & CO. H. C. GORDON, of H. LASKER & CO. W. C. NELSON.

The above institution is now fully organized and will take pleasure in executing all orders to purchase or sell Cotton in the New York Cotton Exchange, and for the purchase and sale of Flour, Lard, C. R. Sugar, and Corn, on the Chicago Board of Trade. Full and reliable quotations from these markets will be posted on the bulletin board of the exchange. Very low quotations, when times can be made or closed at the option of our members, order by telegram or letter addressed to Hugh McKee, Manager of the Merchants and Traders Produce Exchange will have prompt attention. Aug. 10, 1891.

N. B. Edmunds & Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Cheap Groceries, PUMPS, FLOWS, WAGONS, Etc., Etc.

We have just received a Car Load of the Celebrated TENNESSEE WAGON, Which we propose to sell at Bottom Prices. Country Produce taken in exchange. See goods in our line.

WE LEAD THE DAY

AND Defy Successful Competition!

We have the Union Grain Drill, Which Has No Cog Clearing.

Our Feed is on the Main Axle, and can be changed to any quantity desired in an instant. We claim the UNION DRILL, the Lightest Draft and Simplest Drill made. We have a comfortable seat for the driver, which saves the labor of one man over all other Drills. Fertilizer can be attached to drill at any time, either the time of purchase or any time in the future. Call and see the Union before buying any other drill. The Union is greatly improved for 1891. Also call and examine the well known

L. X. L. Force Pump

That will give you entire satisfaction, C. W. METCALFE & BRO.

July 12, 1891-1892

HART'S TRADE PALACE.

ISAAC HART, Proprietor.

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

I have removed my stock of goods to the store house recently occupied by Mr. Louis Ed. where I will be pleased to wait on my old customers and sell new ones that call on me. My stock consists of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

And every article that can be found in a first-class city store, all of which I will sell at

Bottom Figures.

Children's Ready-Made Clothing a Specialty.

My stock of Ready-Made Clothing is large and well selected, and I would ask a casual examination of my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I can suit you in price and goods.

Mr. Leo Stambarger can be found always ready and willing to show you goods.

an. 25 81-ly Respectfully, ISAAC HART.

EXCELSIOR PLANING MILLS

FORBES & GANT, Proprietors.

We propose to keep on hand and sell at the lowest cash prices the following articles and materials:

ROUGH AND DRESSED Oak, Walnut and Poplar LUMBER.

Sash, Blinds, Locks, Mouldings, Doors, Hinges, Lime, Hair, LATHS, BOARDS.

EXCELSIOR WAGONS,

Farming Implements of Every Description.

TOBACCO HOGSHEADS

A SPECIALTY.

Building Contracts Promptly Filled Out.

Notifying that you have generally found satisfaction at our Mills in the past, we wish to our utmost to please you in every particular in the future. Respectfully,

March 22, '91-ly. H. G. O'NEILL. A. L. NUGENT, St. Louis. Wm. H. HOBSON.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Save Money! Save Money!

BY PATRONIZING THE Diamond Ink Co.,

St. Louis and Hopkinsville.

Whose fluids are prepared by an entirely new process, resulting in liquid inks of every shade, suitable for every possible purpose. Also immediately in the market for fluidity and non-corrosive. Will not gum up the Pen nor Thicken. Will Not Hold. Will Defy Time. Will Endure Frost. GOVERNMENT RECORD INK.

The Diamond Ink Company also prepare a choice brand for ladies use under the name of Diamond Doublet Inks, of the following shades, delicate and beautiful: Pink, Violet, Royal Purple, Mauve, Blue. With a Thinner are the excellent agents for the sale of this Ink in Hopkinsville. June 1, 1891.

Don't Forget That Polk Cansier's



Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

more centrally located than any stable in the city, being near the Post Office, and doing the business of livery, feed and sale of horses, and a few others from the Hopkinsville and city banks.

Saddle and Harness Horses,

with new and old drivers, furnished day or night at reasonable rates. Give us a call at Smith's old stand, Russellville Street, Near Main. HOPKINSVILLE, KY. Jan. 25, 1891-1892

M. C. & J. K. Forbes,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Agents for the Celebrated

Wheeler Buggies

In Christian, Trigg & Todd counties.

Present to the Public generally the Largest, Finest and Cheapest

FIRST CLASS VEHICLES

This buggy is of the latest design, being low and easy of access. Our well known WHEELER Spring is used in this buggy, unless you want the ordinary side bar.

WE ALSO SELL THE

Furst & Bradley

CHILLED PLOWS.

GIVE US A CALL AT SHANKLIN'S OLD STAND.

M. C. & J. K. FORBES, Hopkinsville, Ky.

LIVERY FEED AND

SALE STABLE.

